On my recent return from an excursion into the country, I found that during my absence a decision lately pronounced by me had been seized upon me an excursion for an attack, in several quarters, on my religious belief. I was fully aware that that judgment, running counter as it would to popular sontiment, would subject my action to severe criticism; had I confess I did not anticipate that thence would flow an assault upon my religious opinions. Were I a private eitimen I should content myself with merely distinsing the right which belongs to every one in this country, of entertaining such faith on this—the most important of all topics—as my conscience might dictate. And as it is, I might perhaps rest satisfied with challenging those who assail me to point out a rangle article in my creed that aims at anght else than exalted private worth and public virtue. But me the pesition which I oscupy readers the soundmen as well as the integrity of my judgment a matter of public interest, I am bound to acknowledge the right of others to question my faith, and my own subligation to defend it.

I acknowledge a still further obligation. And intermeds as I accepted my present pesition under the

the right of others to question my faith, and my own chitigation to defend it.

I acknowledge a still further obligation. And in amuch as I accepted my present position under the implied understanding, at least, that I believed in the Christian religion, and would administer our divil law according to the principles of the Divine have as it had been revealed to us, on which all our institutions were based; so I am bound to certify to these who have intrusted me with the divine attribute of administering justice among men, that my beverence for that revelation has not been shaken, nor my obedience to that moral law impaired.

I have not, however, waited for these assants to be impressed with these obligations, but have already so far feit them that I have prepared to publish a volume on the subject, which, but for my ether vocations, would ere this have been in the printer's hands. To that I must refer for much in clusidation and proof of my belief, which the limits of this communication will not allow me to dwell upon, and comments as may tend to give a correct idea of what it is that I believe or have done. Even this would not have been necessary, if those who assail me had but done me the justice themselves to have published anything I have said or written on the subject. But hitherto I have been able to reach the public only these my bublications of very limited circulation, and the wildest and most erroneous notions have therefore been inhibed as to; my belief, and the mischief has been increased by the recklessness with which assume out at knew them to be true, but who could act knew them to be true, but who could act knew them to be true, but who could act knew them to be false.

Thus one writer, with a want of feeling, not perhaps surprising, speaks of my consulting my dead wife in making up my decisions. Another, that my belief is "at irreconcilable variance with all divine revelation, and is fit for no other system than devil worship;" and still another, that "it constitutes an abandonment of all self-

anightened by the senses, to the most nonsensical jugglery."

All these statements are as wide as they can be of truth, and I might with some justice complain at being subjected to such grievous imputations, merely because I had made a decision which was mneoceptable to a portion of the community. But it is not for the purpose of complaining that I sit down to write. I am aware that it is not so much me, as it is the faith which I profess, which is the object of attack. It is "the mighty theme, and not the inconsiderable advocate," which offends. I am also aware why it is that so much error exists in the public mind on that subject, and my whole purpose is, so far as I am concerned, to correct that error; to state truly, as far as I can in this connection, what it is that I do believe, and generally the grounds on which my belief is founded, that all who take interest enough in the matter to read what I may say, may have the means of judging for themselves as to what I really do believe, rather than what others ersoneously impute to me as a belief.

I am sincerely grateful to my assailasts for not imputing to me any unworthy or selfish motives, for cenceding that as a private citizen I "stand exempt from public criticism," and that I am "not a fool," and for confining themselves to the mere imputation that I am laboring under a delusion. It is, therefore, te that point I shall confine myself in what I have now to say.

It was at the time withdrawn from general society; I was laboring under great depression of spirits. I was occupying all my leisure in reading on the subject of death, and man's existence afterward. I had in the course of my life read and heard from the pulpit so many contradictory and conflicting documes on the subject, that I hardly knew what to believe. I could not, if I would, believe what I did not understand, and was anxiously seeking to know, if after death we should again meet with those whom we had loved here, and under what circumstances on the subject, that I hardly knew what to believ ent mediums, meeting with different parties of persons often with persons whom I had never seen before and sometimes where I was myself entirely known a sometimes in the dark and constitutes in the light content with interest and believers. In fine, I availed myself of every opportunity that was afforded, thoroughly to sift the matter to the bottom. I was all this time an unbeliever, and tried the patience of believers sorely by my skepticism, my captiousness, and my obdurate refusal to yield my belief. I saw around me some who yielded a ready faith on one or two sittings only; others again, under the same circumstances, avowing a determined unbelief; and none who refused to witness it at all, and yet were confirmed unbelievers. I could not imitate either of these parties, and refused to yield unless upon most irrefragable testimony. At length the evidence came, and in such force that no same man could withhold his faith.

Thus far, the question I was investigating was,

withhold his faith.

Thus far, the question I was investigating was, whether what I saw was produced by mere mortal means, or by some invisible, unknown agency; in other words, whether it was a deception, an impositional ways to be product of some means, or by some invisible, unknown agency; in other words, whether it was a deception, an imposition, or what it professed to be, the product of some unknown, unseen cause. To detail what I witnessed would far exceed the limits of this communication, for my records of it for those four months alone fill, at least, one hundred and thirty closely written pages. I will, however, mention a few things, which will give a general idea of that which characterized interviews, now numbering several hundred. Most of them have occurred in the presence of others besides myself. I have preserved their names in my records, but do not give them to the world, because I do not desire to subject them to the world, because I do not the matter with any other feeling than a resolute and obstinate incredulity, whatever the evidence. But these considerations grow out of this fact:—1st, that I have thus very many witnesses, whom I can invoke to establish the truth of my statements; and, 2d, that if I have been deluded, and have not seen and heard what I think I have, my delusion has been shared by many as shrewd, as intelligent, as honest, and as enlightened people as are to be found anywhere among us.

My attention was first drawn to the intercourse by where among us.

My attention was first drawn to the intercourse by

My attention was first drawn to the intercourse by the rappings, then the most common, but now the most inconsiderable, mode of communing. Of course I was on the look out for deception, and at first relied upon my senses and the conclusions which my reason might draw from their evidence. But I was at a loss to tell how the mediums could cause what I witnessed under these circumstances:—The mediums walking the length of a suite of parlors, forty or fifty feet, and the rappings being distinctly heard five or aix feet behind them, the whole distance, backward and forward several times; being heard near the top of a mahogany door, above where the medium could reach, and as if struck hard with a list; being heard on the bottem of a car when travelling, on a railroad, of a mahogany door, above where the medium could reach, and as if struck hard with a list; being heard on the bottom of a car when travelling, on a railroad, and on the floor and the table, when seated at lunch, at an eating-house, by the side of the road; being heard at different parts of the room, sometimes several feet distant from the medium, and where she could not reach—sometimes on the table, and, immediately after, on the floor, and then at different parts of the table, in rapid succession, enabling us to feel the vibration as well as hear the sounds; sometimes, when the hands and feet of the medium were both firmly and carefully held by some one of the party, and sometimes on a table when no one touched it.

After depending upon my senses, as to these various phases of the phenomenon, invoked the aid of science, and with the assistance of an accomplished electrician and his machinery, and eight or ten intelligent educated, shrewd persons, examined the matter. We pursued our inquiries many days, and established to our satisfaction two things:—First, that the sounds were not produced by the sgency of any person present or mear us; and, second, that they were not forthcoming at our will and pleasure.

In the meantime, another feature attracted my attention, and that was "physical manifestations," as they are termed. Thus, I have known a pine table with four legs, lifted bodily up from the floor, in the centre of a circle of six or eight persons, turned updide down and laid upon its top at our feet, then the difference of the pade of the sofa on which we sat. I have known

saw many purile and some very absurd statements, and many that were admirably calculated to make man better and happier, and I set to work to see if I could not out of this chaos gather something that might be valuable.

I was satisfied that something more was intended than the cratification of an idle curiosity something.

I was satisfied that something more was intended than the gratification of an idle curiosity; something more than pandering to a diseased appetite for the marvelloue; something more than the promulgation of oracular platitudes; something more than upsetting material objects to the admiration of the wonderlover; something more than telling the age of the living or the dead, &c.

For that something I have industriously searched. I thought that was wiser than to condemn without investigation, and denounce without knowledge. What I have discovered in that regard I have intended to give to the world, that all may judge for themselves whether there is anything in it worthy the attention of intelligent beings. It would have been done ere this if my leisure would have allowed me time to prepare my manuscript for the press. Now I expect that my book will be published by the 1st of September, and to that I refer, as I have already said, for particulars.

said, for particulars.

In the meantime, it is due to myzelf and to others to say, that our faith, as growing out of these re-searches, is not "at irreconcideable variance with revelation." How little do they, who make such charges, know of this matter: Misled by the cre-

speared and claimed to be part owners of the ship, and have put in their answer, sworn to by Robt. L. Lane, Edwin Parker, and E. Hosgland, in which they claim to be part owners, and a majority in interest in the ship; that they are preparing the ship for a similar voyage to the one in which she has been heretofore engaged. They say that the persons named as libellants are not the owners of a majority in interest of the ship; that E. D. Hurlbut & Co. are not owners of any portion of the ship; that they are not legal owners in the ship, that they have no legal or other interest in the ship which a court of admiralty will protect in this form of action; and that if the persons named as libellants are a majority in interest, they have not stated such a case in their libel as will authorize a court of admiralty to interfere in their behalf; and they pray that the libel be dismissed, and the possession of the vessel awarded to the claimants. A motion having been made by the claimants, that the vessel be discharged from custody in order that she may proceed on her voyage, if that could be done without prejudice to the respective claimants. That the vessel, when the libel was filed, was in the possession of the claimants, who had a right to her, and were using her as they deemed for the benefit of all concerned. That unless the libellants in this libel show clearly that they are a majority of owners in interest, and of such an interest as a court of admiralty will protect, the vessel should be restored to the claimants, if that can be done without material hazard to the rights of the other part owners. That from the libel itself it is not clear that E. D. Hurlbut & Co. are owners of such an interest as a court of admiralty will protect, the vessel should be restored to the claimants, if that can be done without material hazard to the rights of the other part owners. That from the libel itself it is not clear that E. D. Hurlbut & Co. are owners of such an interest as a court of admiralty will protect in this form of act hands of the Marshal, and without intending to ex-press any opinion as to the final result upon a trial press any opinion as to the final result upon a trial on the merits, the Court orders the ship to be delivered to the claimant, upon the filing a bond to have her forthcoming upon the final decree which may be rendered on the final hearing.

charges, know of this matter! Misled by the credulities which alone are seen in the newspapers of the day, because the graver matters cannot find admission there, the idea is, I am aware, entertained by some that this new philosophy is at variance with the revelation through Christ, the Redeemer. This is, indeed, a sail mistake, and one that believers would be too happy to correct, if only the opportunity could be afforded them.

So, too, is it a grievous error to suppose that it "constitutes an abandonment of all self control, and a surrender of the supremacy of reason, as informed and enlightened by the senses." There was never

moralty of the city of New York have not any right or authority, by virtue of their corporate powers, either as prescribed and established by the charter of the said city, or conferred by legislative encetment or othersize acquired, to authorize the construction of a double or second railway track in said College piace along opposite the plaintiffs' said premises, without the plaintiffs' consent or the concentration of such double or second railway track, without said Mayer, Aldermen and Commensity, or the Legislature of this State, any right or power to authorize the construction of such double or second railway track, without adequate compensation being first made to the plaintiffs, and especially to the plaintiff, Thomas Hope, for the injury done to the business and rights of the said plaintiffs and to the frechold of the said Thomas Hope. The said plaintiffs further complain and set forth that by criain resolutions of the Common Council of the city of New York, passed in or about the month of July, in the year one itours and eight hunfred and fity one. and by certain etcher resolutions of the same Common Council were granted to the said cefendants composing the association, company, or firm, known as "The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company," and to the others of the said defendants composing the association, company or firm, known as "The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company," and to the others of the said defendants composing the association, company or firm, known as "The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company," to the said the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to Hudsen street, and through Canal Avenue Railroad Company to Hudsen street, and running through Variek against the intersection of the said eity, commencing at the intersection of the said the said resolutions, and of certain detects, coverants, or regulations in writing, executed by the raid parties respectively, and now on benaif of the said common Council of the said resolutions, and of certain deed, coverants, or regulations in writing, executed by the raid parties r

Common Council of the city of New York have not the au-thority, power or right to grant, convey or dispose of the public streets, thereografizes and highways of the city of New York, or the use of the same or any thereof, to any individuals or expressions, so as to excude other per-sons or the public at large, or the owners of property, residents or persons doing business on such streets, from

Section 1. The control of the contro

Sworn before me, this third day of August A. D. 1853. H. C. Banks, Commissioner of Deeds.

INJUNCTION ORDER.*

On reading the complaint in this action, duly verified, and on motion of Isaac Dayton, the attorney for the plaintif, it is ordered that the defendants in this action show cause before one of the Justices of this Court at Chambers at the City Hall of the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 10th day of August instant, at 10 o'clock, in the forencom of that day, why the said defendants should not be enjoined and restrained, pursuant to the demand of relief made by the said plaintiffs in the meantime, and until the further ordered, that in the meantime, and until the further ordered that in the meantime, and until the further order of this court, the said defendants, their officors, agents, assistants, engineers, surveyors, mechanics, and workmen, and each and every of them, do absolutely desist and refrain from any further building, constructing, or laying down the ensterly track of railroad in College place, in the city of New York, hereto'ore laid down by them, or some or one them, and from connecting the same with the easterly track of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, and of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, and of the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, in West Broadway, in the city of New York, and from running ears over or upon the same.

Dated this third day of August, 1853.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE STEAMBOAT EMPIRE CATASTROPHE.—The telegraph last evening brought us the intelligence of the death of Robert F. Cottingham, of this city, one of the soficers by the late catastrophe to the steamer Empire on the North river. He was at the time of the accident badly scalded, and had a leg broken, which had since undergone amputation. From that time he remained at the Exchange Hotel in Poughkeepsie, where he expired yesterday morning. His remains were brought to this city last evening.—New Haven Courier, Aug. 5.

rier, Aug. 5.

Mr. Thomas McCohee was instantly killed by a stroke of lightning, on his plantation, near Montgomery, Alabama, on the 20th ult. His horse was also killed,

The Late France at Mobile-The Ship Ca millus and the Imposter Captain. Captain Charles R. Day, of the ship Camillus, yesterday forwarded us the annexed correspondence relative to the frauds lately practiced in Mo bile, under cover of his name and position:

NEW YORE, August 3, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SIS—As captain of the ship Camilius, referred to in the enclosed extracts, which I take from the New Orleans Picayans of the Sale of July. 1883, and the New Orleans Delta, of the same date, I beg, through the celumns of your paper, to wars the public against the impesitions and frauds of a person calling himself Captain James Hutchinaon, who, it appears, has lately arrogated to himfelf in title of her commander, in order to facilitate his swinding operations in Mobile and other places.

The letter, of which I append a copy, and which I have to-day mailed to the address of J. P. Whitney & Co., of New Orleans, who were the consignees of the Camilius, will fully explain his career and character, as well as his previous habits. I beg to say that I left the ship Camilius on the 11th of July, in order to come on to New York for the purpose of spending the summer here. The vessel was duly given in charge to my mate there, so that Hutchinson, alias *** must have commenced his eld tricks to defrand very soon after my departure.

The ship Camilius does not belong to the pretended sister of the impostor Hutchinson, alias ***, but is owned by Mr. John F. Cleu. of Nes. 50 and 52 Maldem lase, is this city. I trust that an impartial reading of all the decuments will save the public generally from being further victimized by this cunning operarer.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

[From the New Orleans Ploayane, July 21.]

The Mobile Register furnishes the following rather

CHAS. R. DAY, Master of ship Casallus, [From the New Orleans Picayane, Jaly 21.]

The Mobile Register furnishes the following rather mysterious paragraph, going to show that some body has got into "a scrape." Some fan and some trouble came to partial issue yesterday in a sasse-where all cencerned laughed heartily at one another—but one laughed on the wrong side of his face. A cartain agreeable gentleman, using the vacant title of Capt. Hutchinson, of the ship Camillus, of supposed to be in New Orlends, has been lionizing and lionized about town for many days past. Dining his friends at the "Battle," and ricing with them by way of digaster, to all the gay haunts in and out of town, he has been for a week past quite a card—presented to everybody and well addressed. The Captain, indeed, was the gayest of the gay. To pay up, a bill of his supposed consignees for \$356 was negotiated, which one of his dear friends kindly put his name to, and the cash was forthcoming. This gave the means for a more extonsive splurgo—extra wines, more rides, and big talks of said ship—lumber freight contract in Pensacola, money to collect in Orleans, &c. But, alas! those confounded wires. A short notice came across the Rigolets—hill disowned—ship there, certain, but other captain and different owners. Bad show. But one of the delinded preved a good decoy. The hare returned back to the farm; and oo Sauday, instead of the usual buggy ride, the dear riends walked to the gaard-huuse, where one of them remained. This makes it bad for the Captain, and rather ditto for the kind endorser; but agreeable, tree, fine fellows are very taking at times.

**ANOTHER "FORMEY, &c.—A few weeks ago, a smooth apoke and plausible person used his appearance in this city, and took quarters, at the lastit lenues, register to the service of the service of

This story reminds us of the famous Count Valencia, who broke so many hearts not long ago in various parts of the country. Happily, however, the present advanturer has fewer of those soft grasss and winning ways which gave the other a coatrol so potent over the female boroms. The lesson, however is as good in the one case as in the other, and as such it will doubtless be of uss.

which gave the other a coatrol se potent over the female borom. The lesson, however, is as good in the one same as in the other, and as such it will doubtless be of us.

CAP. DAY TO MESSERS. WHITNEY & CO.

NEW YORK, Angolt 3, 1883.

Messrs. J. P. Whitney & Co., New Orleans.

Gentlemen—Having read in the Picayume and Delia of the 21st wit, from the Mobile Register, the statement of airest of an "Imposter for Forgery," &c., calling himself Capit James Hutchinson of the ship Camillus, then is your post. I think it is my duty, as the Captain of said ship, to make known the scenadrel whe probably has yowed his life to practices of robberies as well as to desprisions towards society, under the mask of an appearance of honesty.

This Capt. James Hutchinson is a pardoned convict of this State. In 1851, he was employed as a clerk in the Post Office of New York city, and while engaged in that capacity he purloined some letters containing some \$12.000 in railroad bonds. He succeeded in effecting a saic of part of them, which was the subsequent cause of his arrest. He remained in the subsequent cause of his arrest. He remained in the subsequent cause of his arrest. He remained in the subsequent cause of his arrest. He remained by Judge Betts, of the United States Ci cuit Court, for the term of five years in the State prison, for robbing the Post Office. About two months after his condemnation, on the 23d or 24th of March, 1852, he was pardoned by President Fillmore, through the influence of some friends of his family. It was expected, of course, that he would appraciate the clamer cy of the executive, and conduct himself honestly for the tuture; but his resemt acts prove quite the contarry, and he was scarcely out of prison before we heard that he was at work committing more rascalilite in the northerestern States; thence, via the Mississippi, to New Orleans, where he was about the forget also a check in the nume of Taylor, Hart & Co., for \$70, which he encounded in selling for \$300; he for \$40, which he can be a complishe Capt. of ship

Captain Day has furnished us with the real name

of Hutchinson, who is of a respectable family in one of our neighboring counties. We forbear to publish the name, as it would tend to wound their feelings, and as we hope that the expose now given is sufficiently ample to put the public upon their guard, and perhaps may have the effect of checking the career of the prentended master of the Camillus.

Swimming March.—This affair was witnessed by Swimming Match.—This affair was witnessed by a crowd of people on Wednesday evening, at the swimming school on Connecticut river. The swimmers started from the railroad bridge, three-quarters of a mile above, amid the flourishing of innumerable flambeaux in long lines of boats which accompanied them. At the jedges' stand a succession of skyrockets and rifles were discharged, and the rival swimmers came down in good style, accompanied by a large number of sail and row boats with torches, while the river in the vicinity of the judges' stand was filled with lighted boats. There were some half dezen swimmers, and it has not been fully decided as to the real winner—two of the judges awarding success to Mr. Ulrich Moll, (the winner of the former race.) and others believing a young man by the name of James Church to be the winner. Mr. Moll has left at our office a challenge to Mr. Church to try it over again "the next fair day."—Hartford. Times, Aug. 4.

OHIO GRAPE CROP.—Hamilton county, Ohio, is Office Grape Chop.—Hamilton county, Onic, is somewhat famous for its grape crop. An experienced cultivator informs the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial that the rot has made its appearance in the growing crop, causing apprehensions of a serious less to those engaged in the culture in Hamilton county, where alone the annual product amounts to near half a million of dollars. The disease is supposed to be caused by not sun in the day, showed by sold nights.

Dully Chronicle, of New Landon.